

Women's rights by law are discussed at forum

By Sandy Yulke

"Are women guaranteed any rights by the law?" This was the question asked Monday, at the Women's Forum, the title of which was "Legal Problems of Working Women."

The guest speaker was Dr. Susan Kannenberg '61, a professor of physics at Boston State College, and an active member of NOW. However, the real topic of discussion was the rights of married women.

It appears that, in most states, after a woman marries, she becomes a legal nonentity. The only right that she is guaranteed by the Constitution, the right to vote, (under the 19th Amendment) is restricted in most states by her husband. A woman may not register to vote under her maiden name, and her official residence for voting purposes is that of her husband. The only case in which this latter condition is not valid is if the woman is running for office. This is to protect her from being disqualified by her husband moving.

The laws which place restrictions on women are not federal, but state laws, which govern most of the aspects of one's day-to-day existence. Because of this and the fact that the laws differ so much from one state to another, most of these laws have to be fought on a state by state basis, which is a very time-consuming process.

Laws relating to a woman's property after she marries fall into two general categories: common law, and community property. Under the common law system, a woman's property remains her own; however, she cannot apply it to any legal debt, e.g. she cannot borrow money against it, and cannot use it as a base for business transactions. The community property system, on the other hand, says that all property is shared by husband and wife, but he has managerial control and therefore can use it for any purpose, without her permission.

There are a variety of other laws which point out glaring differences in the treatment of men and women. If a married woman engages in sexual intercourse with an unmarried man, he has committed adultery; if a married man engages in sexual intercourse with an unmarried woman, he has not. In Massachusetts, if a woman wishes to enter into a business agreement, she must first go to court in order to get permission to do so; this is not true for men.

Financially, there are many restrictions on married women, especially with regards to credit. A married woman cannot be issued a credit card in her own name — it must be issued in that of her husband, i.e., Mrs. J.Q. Random. The MIT Credit Union will not lend money to a married woman without the signature of her husband. Social Security benefits are structured so that it can be more profitable for a woman to draw as her husband's dependent than to draw the amount that she is entitled to from what was taken out of her salary.

There is an allowance on this year's federal income tax form for working parents to deduct child care necessitated by

their working. However, this allowance has an upper wage limit for the combined salaries of the couple, after which point they can no longer take advantage of it. This is the only deduction with a wage limit and like some other tax laws, it, in effect, discourages women from working due to the small monetary gain involved.

There are several bills both in Congress and in the Massachusetts Legislature at the moment which directly concern the legal rights of women. One of the most important is the bill in Massachusetts concerning the right of women to serve on juries.

Presently, the law in Massachusetts states that "mothers of children under 16 years of age or women having custody of such children and women members of religious orders" may not serve on juries. This keeps women with children from serving on a jury for a large part of their adult lives. There are no such restrictions for men. This law results in almost no women on the jury rolls anywhere in Massachusetts; two glaring examples are Arlington where there are no women on a 730-member role, and Lexington, where there is only one woman on a list of 265.

(Please turn to page 3)

Reeves becomes new UAP

By Paul Schindler

In spite of a last-minute plea by two student journalists for a "no UAP" vote, almost 1100 voters turned out yesterday to elect Curtis Reeves '73 and Steve Taylor '73 president and vice-president of the Undergraduate Association. Class officers were also determined in the election.

No significant write-in UAP candidates appeared, although the suggestion of a "no-UAP" vote made by articles in *Thursday* and *The Tech* garnered 202 tallies.

Reeves, informed of his victory, issued the following statement:

Although only 1100 people turned out, although this was a year supposedly filled with non-issues, we have dedicated ourselves to certain goals. We will start work on these immediately. We plan to keep on as we have been in the past few days, even continuing to pass out leaflets in Building Seven if necessary, to work for and with our fellow-students to make MIT a better place to be a student; a better place to live.

The newly-elected UA Executive Committee consists of Carlos Saavedra '75, Jim Moody '75, and Drew Jaglom '74.

The Class of 1972 elected their permanent officers yesterday: Sandy Wiener is president, Dick Fletcher vice-president, and John Scalea treasurer. Dan



In a closely contested election yesterday, Curtis Reeves and Steve Taylor (left to right above) were elected UAP and UAVP. The pair defeated Eisenberg-Morgenstern and Dagate-Alexander. They also out-polled the significant "no-UAP" write-in.

Bloom, Ric diCapua, and Maury Goodman were elected '72 Execcomm.

Those elected presidents of the other classes were Bob Longair '73, Van Dunn '74, and

Greg Hawkins '75.

The referendum question, asking a reorganization of student government by May 15, 1972, passed overwhelmingly, by a vote of 880 to 68.

TABULATED RESULTS OF THE UAP RACE

	1st	2nd	3rd	Final
Reeves-Taylor	280	283	288	373
Eisenberg-Morgenstern	272	272	275	316
Dagate-Alexander	248	250	252	
No UAP	202	202		
Miscellaneous	92			

Charting the Reeves' ticket victory through four preferential ballots.

Science needs to take broad view

By Storm Kauffman

"Of course science is dangerous. Everything that is significant and important is dangerous and can transform the world," said Professor Victor Weisskopf, head of the Department of Physics. Weisskopf was speaking at Tuesday's Technology and Culture seminar, entitled "The Significance of Science." His respondent was Dr. John R. Silber, President of Boston University, and the moderator was Louis D. Smullin, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

There was not a great deal of difference of opinion between the two. Weisskopf did defend science as a whole more often, but he agreed with Silber that "science should be very much interested in those who are not so steeped in its essence." They concurred that the application of quantitative methodology to the social sciences was poor practice and that these contin-

uous and non-isolatable problems defied easy solutions, thus requiring new methods of solution.

Weisskopf looked briefly at the origins of science: Man has always been curious, but serious investigation did not begin until about half a millennium ago. This was when men gave up their attempts to understand everything as a whole and began to probe small, definable, specific areas.

Such is the "Miracle of Science," the study of limited phenomena has led to very general answers. It took a great deal of courage to renounce "the desire for immediate contact with a great truth" and often endless detours and diversification has been necessary. However, we now have general ideas of events in the universe and the process is continuing through specialized study.

As religion was to the Middle

Ages, so has Science become to the present. Probably this is an outgrowth of the human desire for clear principles containing the answer to every question. Science not only improves the standards of living but also gives us a sense of life and of being part of a great experience. Weisskopf stated, "Nature understands herself in the form of Man." Thus science leads to a closer, more intimate contact with and a deeper appreciation of Nature; this process is even more satisfying when the significance of that which is beyond the analytical is recognized.

Silber began by noting that many scientists have developed a defensiveness about science that he did not think was necessary. Science is still worthwhile and not inherently evil, he said, and scientists are not an endangered species. Silber pointed out that there seems to be a tendency among scientists to overreact to and take as a personal affront any cut in research funding.

Once an individual has become a researcher, he has become a tragically dangerous figure. Silber noted several statements in Weisskopf's paper dealing with the fact that knowledge cannot be derived without some distortion, and that experimentation is necessary to thorough investigation. Silber agreed that it was not necessary to apologize for following-up promising leads, but questioned the claim that it is all safe. There is a tendency to sanctify science and not to see its limitations and inadequacies. The physicist is not as sensitive or dedicated to nature as the primitive man, a witch doctor, for example. Here Weisskopf demurred, saying he felt he had the edge on any witch doctor because their sort of "science" is

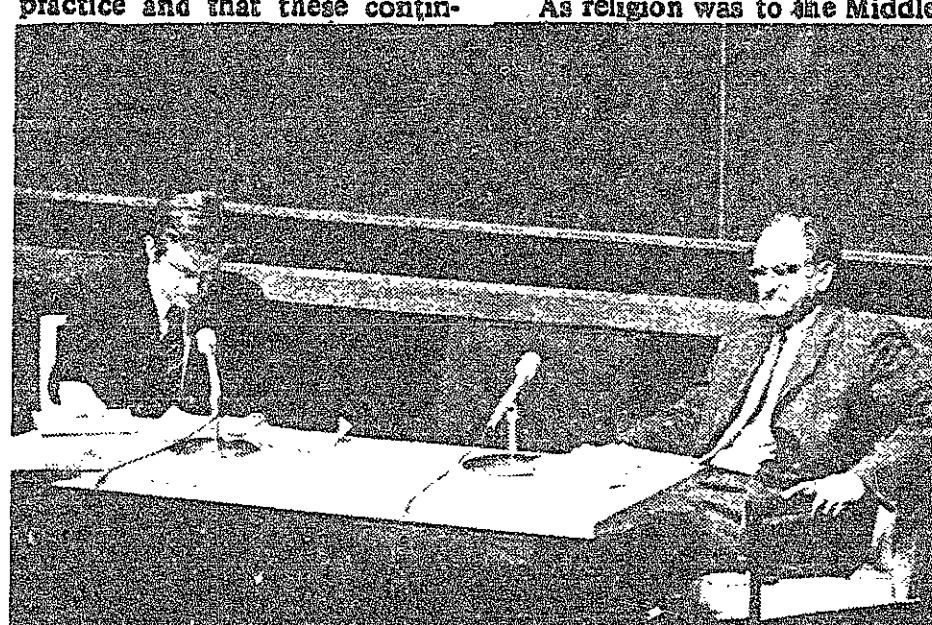
not significant any more.

Silber thought that Weisskopf might have misread the critics of science. Most decry the fact that science restricts itself too much, that it actually excludes many rational ways of probing reality. Silber complimentarily remarked that if all researchers were as discerning as Weisskopf there could be no criticism. However, too many have developed a philosophy of scientism — that science is the only path. Many of these short-sighted investigators are found in the social sciences, as the study of humanity is still the most fluid and unformed.

Silber deplored those who are making unnecessary, redundant, useless, or ill-conceived investigations in the social sciences. He noted that the system utilized in the 19th century by such men as William James had been more valuable. Weisskopf agreed that the analytical and quantitative methods cannot yet be applied in these areas but that the Socratic method still works.

Weisskopf probably summed up the criticism of those science "hackers," who do not display sufficient humanity or open-mindedness and so give science a black eye, in his concluding statement: "Science is no different from any other human activity. It is 90% abused."

Due to a typographic error, the word "now" was substituted for "not" in the first paragraph of the story "Physics alienates women" which appeared in Tuesday's *The Tech*. The sentence should have read, "The woman studying physics must not give in to the expectation that she marry and have children, says Dr. Vera Kistiakowsky, Senior Research Scientist in Physics at MIT." See page 4.



Dr. John R. Silber of Boston University (left) was the respondent; Professor Victor Weisskopf, head of the MIT physics department (right) was the speaker: the occasion was Tuesday's Technology and Culture Seminar in 9-150.

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Black liberation lectures set

Black liberation movements in southern Africa are the topics of a lecture series being sponsored by MIT's Political Science Department.

The Reverend Gladstone Ntibati will open the series with a lecture on "The Politics of White Suppression in South Africa and Namibia" on March 14 at 7 pm in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center.

The series, according to Barbara Haviland, special assistant to Department Head Eugene Skolnikoff, was initiated by Associate Professor of Political Science Willard Johnson, who teaches courses in African politics. Haviland emphasized that invitations for the lectures have not only been sent to area universities, but also local community groups. The Department, she said, hopes the series will contribute to the whole Boston area.

Following the beginning of the series, later lectures are: "Commemoration of the Sharpeville Massacre - The Politics of Black Resistance in South Africa and Namibia" (March 21 in

Kresge Little Theatre), "The Politics of White Suppression and Black Resistance in Zimbabwe" (April 4), "The Politics of Cultural Oppression and Colonial Rule in the Portuguese" (April 10), "The Revolutionary Struggle for Liberation in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau" (April 24), and "How Can We Aid the Black African Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa" (May 1).

All lectures with the exception of the one on March 21 will

be in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center and will commence at 7 pm.

Lecturer for the series, Reverend Gladstone Ntibati, has recently returned to East Africa, after a stay of several years in the US as a graduate student at Harvard and Yale. In this country, he has worked with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Presbyterian "Crisis in Nation" Program, and founded the Albert Luthuli Fund of Atlanta, Georgia.

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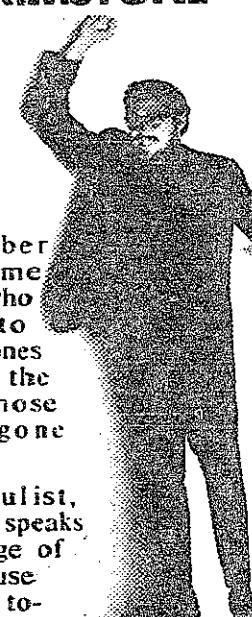
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Paulist Fathers

MIT's Sea Grant evaluated

By Jim Moody

A site visit was conducted March 8 and 9 of the MIT Sea Grant Project, by a group from the National Sea Grant Office. The purpose of the annual visit is to evaluate MIT's current programs and proposals for extension. There were presentation meetings on Wednesday and Thursday in room 27-257, followed by an executive session Thursday, and consideration of the new proposals. MIT is asking for expanded funding from Sea Grant, known as institutional support. The National Sea Grant Program "encourages and supports programs in marine resources development, pragmatic programs in marine education, research, and advisory services," to quote from the *Marine Information Transmitter*, vol. 1, no. 1: "The Sea Grant Act, roughly equivalent to the Land Grant Act of the 1860's, was passed by

Congress in 1966, with the first grants being awarded in 1968. The grants are on a one-third, two-third cost-sharing basis, with the government taking the heavier load. By fall, 1970, sea grants totalling over \$20 million had supported projects from aquaculture by underwater welding in 77 institutions, governmental agencies, and industries in 27 states. The general purpose of Sea Grant, as outlined in the *Marine Information Transmitter*, is "to develop marine resources for national, economic, and social benefits, and to educate and to train people who can carry forward this development."

MIT's involvement in marine research has been lengthy and extensive. Currently, 138 graduates are enrolled in the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (XIII), the first program of its kind, started in 1893. The Department of

Civil Engineering has developed extensive programs in coastal engineering in the last twenty years. Before 1960, the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the Department of Meteorology established a joint program in oceanography. For more than a decade, the Department of Nutrition and Food Science has been working on fish protein concentrate and the development of seafood technology. Since the early 1940's, the EE Department has been pioneering the development of sonar techniques, and has been working on underwater photography since the 1950's.

In recent years, MIT has become increasingly more involved, especially in interdisciplinary. (Please turn to page 7)

Women's rights by law are discussed at forum

(Continued from page 1)

Women are also not permitted to serve if "it appears to the presiding justice that she would likely be embarrassed by the testimony or by discussing the case in the jury room." This implies (according to Kannenberg) "that women can undergo physical insult of rape but if they are not able to hear about it." This rule keeps men off juries in both rape and abortion cases, and especially in these cases this is very bad, a man cannot possibly understand either of these crimes himself. This brings into question

whether or not the defendant is being tried by a jury of peers.

Kannenberg said that on the whole, things are moving very slowly for women, especially on the national scene. There is at present an abortion bill before Congress, which will probably not even get to the floor, but more importantly, for the first time, the Equal Rights Amendment has come through the Senate Judiciary Committee with a favorable recommendation, and will now go to the floor of the Senate. To help it pass, people are urged to write to their senators.

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Letters to *The Tech*

To the editor:

I am writing to protest the headline and first two paragraphs of the article describing the physics colloquium that I gave on Women in Physics. The headline is incorrect. Physics does not alienate women. On the contrary, as I stressed, the overwhelming majority of women physicists enjoy their profession in spite of practical problems and discrimination. An accurate headline would have been "Women Encouraged To Become Physicists."

And I most certainly did not say that "The woman studying physics must now give in to the expectation that she marry and have children." I presented data showing that many — but certainly not all — women have combined marriage and motherhood with a career in physics and that this is a viable option. It is important to stress that an active career does not rule out having a family since this is still a very major consideration for the majority of girls. However, it clearly is an individual choice, not a must.

Finally, it is not the expectation of marriage and motherhood that interferes with graduate study or the competition in physics. It is the stereotype presented to girls of what they should be like in order to be successful wives and mothers: non-competitive, supportive and less successful and intellectual than their husbands. These attitudes have certainly created psychological problems for many American women, but thanks to the women's rights movement this situation seems to be changing slowly.

I would appreciate having this letter given equal prominence with the original article. The remainder of the article was quite faithful to what I said and I will not quibble over minor inaccuracies.

Vera Kistiakowsky
 Senior Research Scientist

New Hampshire: Muskie's fall

By Peter Peckarsky

The voters have spoken, the omnipresent television crews, photographers, and newsmen have departed for warmer pastures (if not warmer, sunnier) — but, in truth, the New Hampshire primary, as is the case with so many primaries, was not won in the polling booths but remains to be won in the columns of newsprint yet to be produced about it.

The results, for those who are interested, were, in the Republican primary: Nixon, 69%; McCloskey, 20%; Ashbrook, 10%; Paulsen, 1%, and in the Democratic primary: Muskie, 48%; McGovern, 36%; Yorty, 6%; Mills (with a write-in campaign) 5%; Hartke, 3%; Kennedy (on a write-in campaign), 1%; and Coll, 0%. These are the results with approximately 85% of the vote tabulated. What do these numbers portend for the future of the Republic? Not much, if one wishes to be cynical about the whole affair.

On the other hand, if Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), who pleaded with the voters to trust him just before he broke down crying in front of the Manchester *Union Leader* can, in fact be taken at his word, the results dealt a crippling blow to his prospects for capturing the Democratic Presidential nomination in July at the Miami Beach convention. Muskie a few days ago indicated that anything less than 50% of the vote would gravely damage his chances for winning the chance to battle President Nixon in the November election. After the results were in there was some quick backing and filling on the part of the Muskie retinue. Muskie himself said that: "I don't want to play the numbers game." Remember now, trust Muskie, he is a man of his word, a man of character, almost Lincoln-esque in fact. What tripe!!

Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.) surprised everyone by capturing 36% of the Democratic vote and 9 of the 20 convention delegates (Muskie has the other 11). The denouement of McGovern's New Hampshire campaign was totally unpredicted by the pollsters — which leads one to question the validity of the national polls in which McGovern is ranked around 7% in a contest with the other declared Democratic hopefuls. On the other hand, it seems likely that

Muskie's slippage from over 60% of the vote a few weeks ago and McGovern's surprising gain was the result of a late surge which was not discovered by the polls due to the time between the last poll and election day.

The tally seems to cast buckets of cold water on the prospects of Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, whose prospects were dim from the outset.

Edward Coll, the 32-year-old poverty worker from Hartford, Conn. who provided the only real life in Sunday evening's "debate" between the five declared candidates in the New Hampshire primary garnered 222 votes. He's leaving the campaign trail to get married Saturday. Coll has made a name for himself and probably will run for office in the near future in Connecticut.

On the Republican side of the ledger, President Nixon avoided the humiliation suffered by Lyndon Johnson in 1969 by winning 69% of the vote (which is 9% less than he won in 1968). Significantly 30% of the registered Republicans who voted on Tuesday voted against the President in what is normally a rock-ribbed Republican bailiwick. Representative McCloskey (R-Calif.), who vowed to quit the campaign if he received a vote less than 20%, received what he needed to stay in the race, but just barely. McCloskey has severe financial troubles, as does Muskie, and is by his own account \$40,000 in debt at this point due to the campaign. If McCloskey finds some more support he will return to the campaign trail and should be able to do well against Nixon in Massachusetts and California.

Muskie's financial problems can only be aggravated by his showing in New Hampshire. He will be sorely pressed to finish ahead of Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) in next week's Florida primary. McGovern, who is not expected to do well in Florida and who elected to spend the maximum amount of money on media possible in New Hampshire under an accord fashioned by Democratic Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien, runs the risk of losing some momentum in the March 14 primary. However, McGovern should be able to overcome this handicap with a good effort in Wisconsin's April 4 sweepstakes. McGovern's campaign is

extremely well organized across the country; in time the effects of organization may be manifested again they were in the Granite State on March 7.

McGovern apparently made hay with his disclosure of the sources of campaign funds. Muskie attempted to draw a red herring into the matter claiming he had been the first to make campaign contribution disclosures in 1970. Unfortunately, the fact of the matter was that the disclosures to the Maine Senator referred were in regard to his 1970 Senatorial campaign and the Presidential campaign. The Muskie staff further attempted to cloud the issue on the Monday immediately before election by claiming that several people contributed to McGovern's campaign whose names were not released by Senator. When vigorously pressed, Muskie's staff was finally forced to name names rather than continuing to refer anonymous donors of large amounts cash to McGovern's Presidential campaign. The fact of the matter was that donors named by Muskie's advisors were listed in a report McGovern filed in New York state. Yep, you can track Muskie.

Along the line of campaign finance Mayor Lindsay just released a list of contributors of some \$484,000 to quest after the Holy Grail. According to the good Mayor, \$225,000 came in the equal pieces, from the family of J. Irvin Miller, the Ohio industrialist who was a generous and prominent contributor to the 1968 campaign of President Nixon.

The New Hampshire results were interesting but not earth-shaking. But the unforeseen, Governor George Walling will capture a plurality in Florida next week. A poor showing by Muskie could grease the skids for his exit from the race. The big early prize up for grabs, importance, not in terms of delegations, is the Wisconsin primary on April 4. Humphrey is beginning to move. McGovern has a solid organization and Muskie is slipping badly. Both Muskie and Humphrey could be hurt badly. McGovern demonstrates the same type of support among blue-collar workers in Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha which he demonstrated in Manchester this week.

To the editor:

It was not a long, hard campaign, although the battle had its frustrations; Steve Taylor and I are ready to make a fresh start, to try to find what's on the student's mind, to find where and how we can be of service. These are not merely post campaign mises; our term of office and our start immediately, we hope not to come just another UAP-UAVP team gets lost in the woodwork.

I'd like to thank all those who voted in the election; in light of the small size of the campaigns, the light turnout was not surprising. The 'No UAP' vote tells that many people are not satisfied with the present setup, and we must take this under consideration.

For the immediate future, we expect to spend some time in learning our way around the UA office. We are fortunate in that we have worked together before and know many people around the institute. We hope to be able to work with segments of MIT: students, faculty, staff, and bring to our office, and therefore to our constituents, respect for our endeavors. Again, Thanks.

Curtis R. Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald Traveler*

THAT'S A BOMB THREAT,
 IF I EVER HEARD ONE.

Commentary:

Pye: Perspectives on the Nixon visit

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By Lucian W. Pye

The Nixon visit to Peking was in fact two events, one in the realm of the mass media and the other in the domain of geo-political strategic maneuvering.

As for the first, McLuhan was right — the media has been the message, and the laws of public relations hold. I am not a specialist on these matters, but it seems to me that the "story" of the Nixon visit follows precisely the conventional rules of the attention span of the American public and the manic-depressive rhythms of the media.

The syndrome begins with a state of unanimity and euphoria, which lasted in this case the usual four to five days before the first sour notes were sounded. (Also, as usual, doubts about the glow of the "story" were triggered, not by reality, but by the frustrations of the media men over their own lot.) Then comes a brief period when euphoria gives way to appraisal and criticism during which serious analysis is possible.

This second stage is, however, soon overtaken by a rising tide of criticism, and self-criticism, which eventually culminates in that peculiar dinnin mixture of masochism and narcissism that signals the "story" is over and America and its media have returned to normalcy — a condition whereby in the resulting Babel of opinion people have ears only for their own shrill voices; we euphemistically call this noisy state of affairs "dialogue" but know that it represents the idling stage as we await the breaking of a new "story" and the hoped-for recapturing of euphoria and unanimity.

I like to think that the editors of *The Tech*, in their great wisdom about the ways of the American media, chose to ask me to write about the Nixon visit during that brief second stage when serious analysis is acceptable.

The Communiqué

First the communiqué. Understandably, abroad the concern is with possible secret agreements, while at home the suspicion is that we might have been taken. The deep-grained consumer anxieties of the American people which sustain Ralph Nader, have produced the irony that the man who once lost the presidency to the slogan of "Would you buy a used-car from this man?" is now as president suspected of being out-smarted in bargaining by Chou En-lai (the "super used-car dealer").

The communiqué was distinctive not only for allowing each side to say its piece but because of a peculiar lack of symmetry: the United States made its concessions through what it said, the Chinese made theirs through what they failed to say.

The United States stated that: (1) it would withdraw its combat forces from Taiwan "as the tensions in the area diminished" (read: as the Vietnam war ends and Peking does not seek to use force against Taiwan); and (2) it recognized that Taiwan is a part of China as "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain."

The Chinese on their part did not raise any objections to (and hence tacitly accepted): (1) the continued existence of the American defense treaty with the Nationalists on Taiwan (and significantly also our treaties with Japan and Korea); and (2) the principle that they should renounce the use of force in seeking to "liberate" Taiwan.

To understand the significance of what was said and not said in the communiqué it is necessary to go back and identify, first, the immediate issues at stake in this new opening of US-China relations, and, second, the fundamental historical trends at work that set the stage for this new flexibility in relations between, as the media put it, the world's most populous nation and the world's most powerful nation.

The Immediate Issues

Taiwan, of course, has been the

persistent immediate issue obstructing any improvement in the US-China relations. It was therefore noteworthy when Chou En-lai made two oblique remarks which helped set the stage for Henry Kissinger's initial secret trip to Peking. First, Chou indicated indirectly that Peking was willing to cease making an issue over the US treaty of defense with the Nationalists. He waved off the treaty in his mandarin manner and said it was "irrelevant," "unimportant," and not worth talking about. Secondly, Chou also said last spring that Peking would "liberate Taiwan without the use of force."

Since the Korean War and the Truman decision to interpose the Seventh Fleet between the mainland and Taiwan, the United States has been asking that Peking "renounce the use of force" with respect to Taiwan. Chou's statement was not quite what was asked, but close enough for negotiations.

Thus Chou En-lai, immediately after his "ping-pong" initiative, signaling that he would neither persist in objecting to the US treaty nor continue to assert Peking's right to use force to "liberate" Taiwan, gave up long-fixed Communist positions. In return he asked: (1) that the United States decrease its visible military presence on Taiwan, and (2) that America acknowledge that Taiwan is a part of China.

It may seem strange but I believe that Chou placed paramount importance on this last point. Strange because it has always been the official US position from the time of the Cairo and Yalta declarations and through last fall's U.N. debates that Taiwan was a part of China. For Peking, however, these debates, plus other developments, had raised the specter that Chiang Kai-shek and his Kuomintang might be losing their capacity to rule and are likely to be succeeded by forces favoring Taiwan independence. Powerless to directly control developments on Taiwan, Chou En-lai could at least seek to get President Nixon to commit the US to keep Taiwan for the Chinese. This was the price we had to pay for agreeing to defuse the Taiwan issue so that we could get on with other aspects of US-China relations.

What about the gradual withdrawal of US forces from Taiwan? Was this not a tacit acknowledgement by the President that we are preparing to renege on our Treaty commitments to the government on Taiwan? I think not.

First, the Treaty does not call for the stationing of American forces in Taiwan, and it has been over three years since we have had any combat forces on the island for the purpose of its defense. (The Seventh Fleet patrol of the Taiwan Straits ended in 1969, presumably for economy reasons.)

Second, the communiqué in speaking of the withdrawal of "military forces" is presumably referring to the 6,000 or so Air Force personnel, who are not functional to the defense of Taiwan, but rather were introduced in conjunction with Vietnam and the need to provide mid-air refueling of B-52's from Guam.

There are in addition some 2,000 military personnel working with the Nationalist forces, but the communiqué does not necessarily cover them since it is not customary to refer to military aid missions and advisors as "combat forces." Indeed, there are many countries in the world where we have many more such military representatives without there being any claims that American "forces" are stationed in such lands.

Assistant Secretary Marshall Green and Kissinger aid John Holdridge have presumably already reassured Chiang Kai-shek's officials that: (1) the Treaty is intact and Chou En-lai acknowledges its existence, (2) the declaration of eventual "withdrawal of forces" does not alter the capacities of the US to help defend Taiwan, and (3) the United States has gone on record in support of the status quo on Taiwan in that they are now committed to oppose any possible Taiwan independence movement. (The

irony of the day is that international politics has produced a situation in which Peking, Taipei, and Washington agree with each other that it is better to have the Chinese Nationalist minority rule rather than to tolerate an independent Taiwan even if it was the desire of the majority of the people on the island.)

The Historic Context

What historic considerations made both Chou and Nixon agree to this elaborate formula for defusing the "question of Taiwan" so as to make possible a new phase in US-China relations?

Domestic political reasons in both countries were important. Hopefully there is no one so unsophisticated as not to appreciate that Nixon sees his visit as helpful for this fall's election. Less obvious, but possibly more historically decisive, is Chou En-lai's urgent need for the visit in order to help him consolidate his position as the operating leader of China and heir-apparent after Mao Tse-tung. In the continuing power struggle and purge, which began about the time of Kissinger's secret visit, the acknowledged heir-apparent, Lin Piao, nearly two-thirds of the Politburo and over 200 senior military officials have been eliminated. All this has occurred with little public disruption largely because Chou En-lai has been able to insist that China must put on a good front and not make a spectacle of itself before the world, first, while seeking admission to the U.N., and second, in relation to the publicity of the President's visit.

China at present, under Chou's leadership, is striving for respectability and to overcome the negative image of herself that came with the Cultural Revolution. The Chinese are now so self-conscious about the extreme behavior of the Red Guards that during the President's trip it was universally recognized as being in bad form to remind the Chinese of what they had so recently been up to.

Beyond this symmetry in domestic considerations, Mao-Chou and Nixon are also responding to fundamental changes in the Asian balance of power. For the United States the change means that China is no longer seen as the serious threat it was when it was allied to the Soviet Union during the Korean War period, or when it was seeking to establish the Peking-Hanoi-Phnom Penh-Djakarta Axis at the time when the United States decided it needed to intervene in Vietnam. For China the change means that Russia now replaces the United States as its major foe.

It is noteworthy that in all the rich harvest of knowledge from hindsight now being gathered on America's entry into Vietnam, there is no one that I know of who has quite the audacity to claim prescience for what in fact did happen: that is, instead of having to worry about Chinese responses in the form of their direct involvement in the conflict, the introduction of nearly half a million American troops into South Vietnam and extensive bombing of North Vietnam was followed by the Chinese turning inward and tearing their Party and government apart, paralyzing their public institutions, and finally, turning their backs on the problem at their southern borders, they got themselves into bloody clashes on their northern borders.

Nobody, of course, would seriously suggest that Mao Tse-tung has been in the employ of the CIA, but on the basis of his record of decisions from 1965 to the present it would be hard to prove that "objectively" he was not giving aid and comfort to Washington as he arrived at his startling conclusion that "revisionism" is more to be feared than "imperialism."

In any case the China of 1969 and thereafter is not the same China as that of 1961 and 1965, and thus the logical corollary of Vietnamization and the Nixon doctrine of a lower US posture in Asia was a diplomatic demonstration that China is no longer the threat it once was.

Many factors account for China's change in circumstances and behavior, but most important is that she had

permitted, indeed egged on, what had been ideological disagreements with the Soviet Party to become a massive state-to-state military confrontation with the Soviet Union. Since we were not a part of what took place, it is possibly hard to Americans to appreciate its great significance.

I believe that it is correct to say that never before in history has there been; without the stimulus of a major war, a comparable new deployment of military forces, capable of altering the international strategic balance as that which has taken place to the north of China. Where in 1969 there were only three scattered Soviet divisions, there are now over a million armed men who constitute one of the most powerful military concentrations in the world. The Soviets now have more fire power directed towards China than they have confronting NATO in Europe.

What this means for China is that she has lost, for as long as it is possible to foresee, the great good fortune of being able to leave relatively unguarded one of the longest borders in the world. Instead China must confront again, in a much more costly technological age, her classic, traditional security problem of guarding her inner and northern borders. It was this challenge that led to the construction of the Great Wall, and the strain of this massive enterprise was involved in the collapse of all of China's great historic dynasties — the Han, T'ang, Sung and Ming.

In modern times, when China was spared this costly strain and when her threats came from the sea, her defenses could be essentially passive, as they were against Japan and more recently the United States. Her armies could thus be distributed relatively evenly throughout the country and thus readily double in providing internal security and facilitating in the processes of governing and achieving economic and social development. The new danger threatens to change all of this and demand a costly concentration of forces against a constantly present foe.

In spite of the drama attending developments in Sino-American relations, it is Sino-Soviet relations which are the most dynamically unstable and critical for Asia, if not the world. Just as Nixon's visit was made possible by the consequences of the summer border fighting of 1969, so future prospects depend in large measure what happens in Sino-Soviet relations.

The great question for the next decade or so is how the Soviet Union will conduct itself as it has to experience with China what the United States in the last two decades experienced with the Soviet Union. We had to go through the shock of seeing our atomic monopoly broken by a presumably technologically backward country, and then we had to maintain a sense of perspective as the Soviets sought first nuclear parity and now possibly superiority. In the American-Russian pattern there was fortunately considerable distance between the powers, and the strategic balance was somewhat divorced from questions about relative levels of general purpose forces.

Now it is the Soviet Union's turn to have to watch an enemy seek to assert itself as a nuclear power. Although China is far poorer, and has no hope of achieving parity, she is a close neighbor with huge conventional forces, and thus in the Sino-Soviet case there is a much more sensitive interrelationship between the strategic balance, tactical deployments, and political antagonisms.

All of this is only to say that beyond the mass media's "story" of the Nixon visit there is a profound historical story.

Professor of Political Science Lucian W. Pye is a member of the Center for International Studies and is a recognized expert on China. At MIT, he teaches courses on "Chinese Politics," and "Comparative Asian Politics" as well as subjects on "Personality, Society, and Politics," "Identity and Ideology," "comparative politics, and political development.

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Coop to elect new directors

In a major procedural change, the Harvard Cooperative Society announced that the student members of its Board of Directors will be elected every year in the spring, rather than the fall.

The new policy begins immediately—the Coop is already soliciting applications from students interested in serving. The new board will be selected

within one or two months.

Undergraduates and graduate students from MIT, Harvard, and Radcliffe constitute one-half of the board's twenty-two members. They are regular voting and business members, with the same status as the other eleven, drawn from alumni and faculty members of the Coop.

The procedure for filling the

seats has not, in the past, and will not, in the future, involve an automatic election. A slate of eleven students is established, and assumes the positions unless others wish to contest their selection in an election. Any student presenting a petition with the signatures of 100 student members may be placed on the ballot as a candidate. Since this selection method was adopted several years ago, there has always been a run-off election.

The procedure was initiated, said current Board President Milton Brown, a professor at the Harvard Business School, to increase student participation in the Coop. With elections in the fall, the new members wind up being seated in December, leaving some members only six months in office before they graduate or leave in June. Now students will be elected in the spring for a June-to-June term, leaving them the full year in office.

A MESSAGE TO MIT STUDENTS

About NOMINATIONS for the COOP BOARD of DIRECTORS

If you, as a Coop member and a student in a degree program, are interested in serving on the Board of Directors of the Harvard Cooperative Society for the academic year 1972-73, you are invited to submit your name for consideration by the Undergraduate Association Nominating Committee or the Graduate Student Council, as appropriate. Their recommendations will be forwarded to the Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society.

Names should be presented no later than March 13, 1972.

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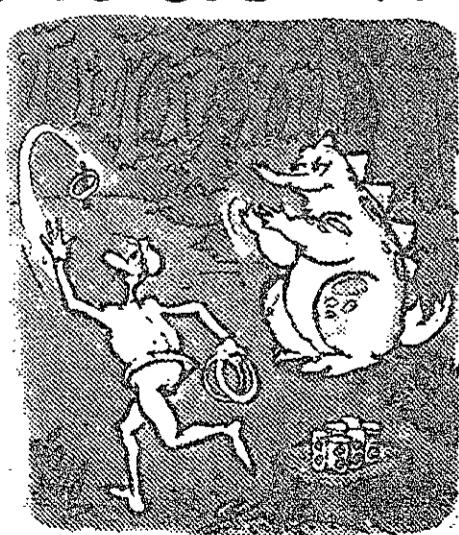
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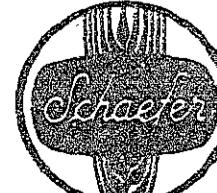
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Sea Grant receives visit

(Continued from page 3)

plinary areas, in ocean research. This trend is exemplified by such things as: intensified fish protein concentrate research, the introduction of ship production engineering and marine transport systems analysis into the naval architecture program, the establishment of a graduate course and joint educational program with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, renaming Course XIII the Department of Ocean Engineering and broadening its scope, and the establishment of the Institute-wide Environmental Laboratory in 1971.

Since 1968, MIT has been involved with Sea Grant. The first project was on Ocean Engineering Curriculum, and it produced five ocean engineering textbooks. Sea Grant then awarded the Institute a Coherent Area Project grant, the next step in the ladder ending in the designation "Sea Grant College," for the study of "Ocean Utilization and Coastal Zone Development." In 1971, MIT Sea Grant included 20 students working toward degrees, and sponsored 17 projects. In the meetings at the site visit, MIT Sea Grant presented its proposal for 28 expanded research areas, and a request for an institutional grant.

Current areas of research include ocean transportation, the future of Atlantic ports, estuary modeling, utilization of squid for processed food products, ocean-borne commerce and the future interoceanic canal, the sea environment in Massachusetts Bay, coastal zone and offshore resources management, fundamental research on underwater welding and cutting, student summer laboratory, evolution of marine resources, and

various training courses.

The MIT Sea Grant goals, as taken from their report stating the proposed program for next year are as follows: 1. To facilitate ocean utilization and coastal zone development in ways which avoid or minimize detrimental ecological changes. 2. To plan and execute research and development in areas crucial to this objective. 3. To broaden MIT's marine science and ocean engineering educational programs. 4. To assure prompt and useful distribution of the results of research and development.

Specifics for the ocean utilization focus are: to attack the problems in development and design of efficient ocean transportation, to apply food science in the development and marketing of marine sources of food, to do systems studies of ocean mineral resources, to improve ways of getting at ocean resources effectively, to improve the monitoring and control of the ocean environment, to improve methods of construction in the ocean, to develop underwater communication, and finally to study the decision-making framework for the economic, sociological, psychological, and legal aspects of coastal zone development and ocean utilization.

The proposed program also includes provisions for training and advising. Educationally, MIT Sea Grant hopes to improve the ocean engineering program at MIT, to invent new and imaginative methods of teaching, and

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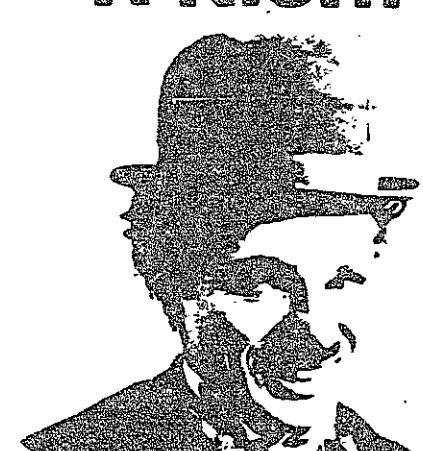
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to develop a joint degree program in ocean engineering and law. In its advisory capacity, Sea Grant hopes to create a set of advisory services, provide for rapid distribution of project results, participate heavily with other research organizations, and provide for the feedback of information.

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Nadler, Collier lead skiers

Two weekends ago MIT's ski team travelled to New England College for the Division II EISA Championships and Division I qualifier. The top two teams, plus the top five individuals in each event, including alpine and nordic combined, qualified for the Division I championships held last week at Middlebury and St. Lawrence. MIT's Nadler in alpine and Collier in nordic made the cut.

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In a meet shortened by heavy snowfall, MIT placed sixth out of eleven schools, a position it has occupied the past few weeks as well. The host New England College won the meet quite handily.

In the first event, the giant slalom, John Nabelek '74 led the team with a seventh place finish, a little over five seconds behind the winner, Syverson, from NEC. Steve Nadler '73 managed a 13th place finish, well back of the winner. Both John Clippinger '73 and Drew Jaglom '74 were further back. This left MIT in seventh place with 92.9 points, compared to NEC's 99.6 total.

The cross country team fared considerably better. Led by Scott Weigle's ('74) eighth place finish, team captain Lew Jester ('72) tenth, Bob Collier's ('74) 18th, and a strong backup performance by Clippinger, MIT amassed 86.3 points, good for

fourth place. The fine cross-country total left MIT in third position overall after the first day's events.

Saturday morning's slalom was run in a driving snow storm, and as a result the course rutted quickly. However Nadler, wearing bib number one, took advantage of his good starting number and flashed through the course in 39.22 seconds, six tenths ahead of his nearest rival. His teammates, however, did not fare as well, as only Jaglom managed to stand.

Skiing perhaps his best slalom ever, Nadler turned in the second best time in the second run, and his combined time of 79.07 seconds was over one and a quarter seconds ahead of the runner-up, Crosby from Colby College. The team's rather disappointing showing left them fifth heading into the final event.

Due to inclement weather, the jumping was limited to one jump per competitor. Collier led the team with a jump of 100 feet, good for 11th place. Evan Schwartz '75 placed 18th with a 90 ft. jump.

For Nadler, his 18th place finish in the giant slalom combined with his victory in the slalom, gave him second place in the alpine combined. It was only the third time in the past ten years that an MIT skier had won a Division II championship. Collier's fine jump put him fourth in the nordic combined, so both he and Nadler competed in the Division I championships last week at Middlebury.

For the rest of the team, the season concluded with the qualifiers. Prospects for next year look extremely good, as all members of this year's team will be returning.



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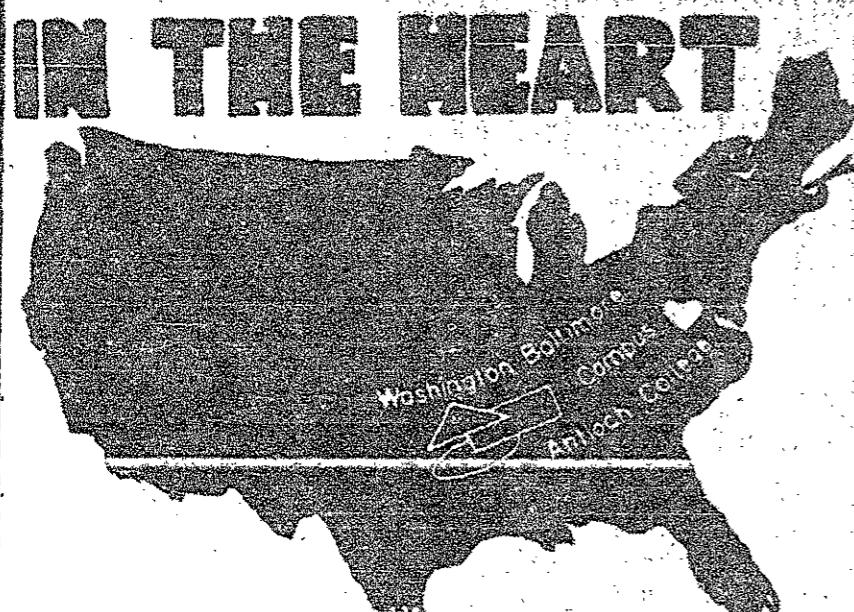
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SPORTS

Good's pistol record sparks CGA triumph

Last Saturday, the Varsity Pistol team continued its winning season by demolishing the Coast Guard Academy, setting three new records in the process. In the conventional course of fire, John Good '72, an All-American last year and one of the top collegiate shooters in the country, set a new individual scoring high with 864 (out of a possible 900) to spark the team to a 3383 (82X) - 3270 (53X) victory. The aggregate score of 3383 is the highest ever fired by an MIT team in competition. In addition to Good's record mark, fine scores were also turned in by Merrick Leler '74 with 849, team captain Bob Gibson '72 - 837, and Ted Ruegsegger '72 - 833. Leler has made tremendous progress since he joined the team last year, and is shaping up to be one of MIT's best shooters. He recently set a new collegiate timed fire record with a perfect score of 200.

The MIT JV squad also had their highest score of the season Saturday with a 3305 (57X) to better Coast Guard's Varsity team by 35 points. Scoring for the second team were Karl Seeler '75 - 836, Tom Williams '74 - 833, Jack Carter '72 - 818, and John Stetkar '73 - 818. Seeler, who has been on the team only five months, holds the national junior record in precision air gun shooting.

In the international slow fire match on Saturday (fired on a

smaller, more demanding target), Good again set the pace with a 267 out of 300. He was followed by Leler (261), Seeler (253), and Ruegsegger (250) for a team total of 1031, a new Northeast Collegiate Pistol League record. Coast Guard was 14 points back at 1017. This type of shooting is gaining wide popularity in the United States due largely to the efforts of MIT coach Tom McClellan, and was instituted as a regular part of collegiate matches just this season. MIT shooters seem to thrive on this course of fire; the team has consistently been in the top three in the country, and Good is the current national collegiate champion. This year, after defeating a very strong Navy team 1024 - 985 and losing only to Army, MIT again seems to be insured of at least second place in the collegiate league standings.

This weekend marks another important set of matches as MIT hosts the National Collegiate Sectionals on Saturday and Sunday. These matches determine the final national ranking of all collegiate teams in conventional, international, and standard pistol courses of fire. The MIT team, national champions for 1970, faces strong competition from both Army and Navy, but two days of good scores could very possibly see MIT finishing at the top.

Betas take IM wrestling

By Rich Hartman

On Thursday, March 2, Beta Theta Pi won the 1972 IM Wrestling Tournament, defeating last year's champion, SAE, by one point. The winner was decided in the last match of the tournament when Bill Kupsky (SAE) lost a squeaker 1-0 to

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Martin Leventhal (ZBT) at 150.

This year's tournament seemed well on the way to having a good turnout until it had to be rescheduled from Wednesday night to Thursday night because of the Varsity Wrestling Banquet. Let it be said that MIT's grapplers are as impressive at the table as they are on the mat. Some people even think more so. Also, illness kept a lot of wrestlers out of the tournament.

At 126 Shapiro (BTP) won by a forfeit. Daley (DU) defeated Bailey at 134. At 142 Norstein (ZBT) won again, this time over Shlesinger (Baker). The 150 result has already been given - Leventhal (ZBT) over Kupsky (SAE). Powers (Bexley) defeated Covell (PKS) at 158. Mook (DU)

at 167 defeated Barron (ZBT) and looked impressive through the whole tournament by pinning two of his three men. Adrian (Burton) pinned Haas (SAE) at 177 for the only pin in the finals. Due to a low turnout at 190 and Unlimited, they were consolidated into one weight class. BTP's hero of the night was Steve Bishko who defeated Bissell (SAE) and clinched the team trophy for the Betas. What made the match even more impressive was the fact that Bishko only weighed 146 pounds at the weigh-in that morning.

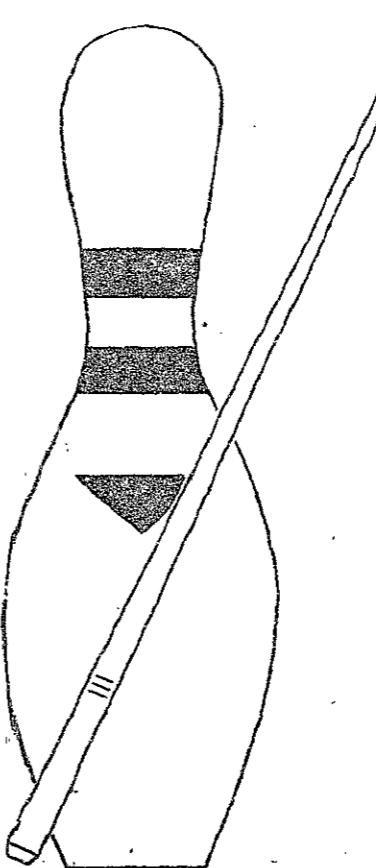
Team scoring rounded out as follows: BTP-32, SAE-31, ZBT-29, DU-24, Bexley-21, Burton-19, PKS-13, Baker-8, and MacGregor-7.

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Friday, March 10, 1972